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Wayland - History -
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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WAYLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY



Compiled and published
by the
Wayland Historical Society, Incorporated
1956

Do not circulate this
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For Reference
WAYLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY
8 CONCORD RD.
WAYLAND, MASS. 01778
Not to be taken from this room

THE WAYLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The small sign in front of the Wayland Library tells all who stop to read it that this is the "First Free Public Library in Massachusetts. Founded in 1848."

Actually the library movement began here April 6, 1796 when the Reverend Josiah Bridge, pastor of the First Church in Wayland (which was then East Sudbury), organized the "East Sudbury Social Library." The original thirty-two members paid a membership fee of four dollars and a yearly assessment of twenty-five cents for the purchase of books. The first purchase was thirty-six volumes, but by 1832 the collection had grown to 227 volumes and was kept in the private homes of its successive librarians who were paid two dollars yearly for services. Its book of records and 82 of the volumes were transferred to the Wayland Public Library when it was founded.

In 1815 the Reverend John Burt Wight, of the First Parish, collected moral and religious books which were kept at the Church and were for the free use of the townspeople. This was known as the "East Sudbury Charitable Library." It increased by donations and purchases from contributions to about 300 volumes, and 71 of the books were later transferred to the Wayland Public Library.

The Common School Libraries were begun in 1845 when the town ordered the purchase of about sixty volumes to be kept in each of the six district schools for use of the students and others. The six collections were exchanged annually among the schools and thus were widely read. After the town library was established the school libraries were moved there by vote of the Town Meeting in 1851.

The start of the Wayland Free Public Library came about on Commencement Day at Brown University in 1847. The college president, the Reverend Francis Wayland, expressed to his good friend Judge Edward Mellen from Wayland, whom he often visited here, a wish to help establish a library in that town. The Reverend Wayland offered to give \$500, provided the citizens of Wayland would raise an equal amount. The proposal was submitted at a Town Meeting held January 17, 1848 and an agent, Mr. James Sumner Draper, was appointed to canvass the town for subscriptions. Two hundred and eight persons subscribed the amount of \$553.90, and at Town Meeting on March 6, 1848 articles "to hear any proposition respecting a library" — "to see if the Town will accept money" for a library were favorably acted upon and the town then held \$1000 for a "Free Public Library."

Judge Mellen had expressed doubt about the right of a town to tax inhabitants for a public library. The Reverend John Burt Wight, who was at that time a state Representative, started action in the Legislature which resulted in the passing of the "Library Act" in May 1851 which made it legal for tax money of any city or town in the Commonwealth to "establish and maintain libraries for the use of the inhabitants thereof."

Old records say that shortly "a Library room was completed but was unsuitable and was not accepted"; so a committee was appointed to "prepare a room in a proper and convenient place." In June 1850 a room was ready for use in the Town House (now Collins Market) and a librarian chosen at a yearly salary of one hundred dollars to be paid by the town. The first books were given out on August 7, 1850 on a Saturday afternoon,

probably, as the library was open only on Saturday afternoons and evenings. A regulation of the times stipulated that any resident of the town, over the age of fourteen, might take out one book at a time, but no family might have more than three at one time.

A "Library Celebration" took place on August 26, 1851, expenses being paid by the town. The Reverend Francis Wayland was, of course, the guest of honor. "A most interesting occasion it was from several reasons. First, from the cause that originates it. This cause was most justly stated in the following words, by Dr. Wayland to Judge Mellen, the president of the day, while witnessing the people old and young, crowding the church in which the celebration was held, in every available place. 'This gives me a higher idea of New England character than any thing I have before witnessed. Your inhabitants have assembled without distinction of age or sex, to celebrate, with joyful festivities, not any great victory, not any great political event, *but the founding of a library.*'" Judge Mellen gave an address of thanks to Dr. Wayland, and in replying Dr. Wayland said, "Our fathers founded schools where we are taught to read; when we know how to read we want something to read — we want books."

In 1874 a reading room was established in Cochituate, books being supplied from the main Library for Cochituate readers. This reading room was maintained for many years in rented quarters in a business block on Main Street until very recently when it was moved to modern quarters in the new municipal building.

In 1878 a more generous Town Meeting allowed \$462 for books and \$150 for the librarian and an assistant. There was also an appropriation of \$5.44 for a library clock. About that time many "works of art" were presented; these included the oil portrait of the Reverend John Burt Wight which now hangs over the fireplace on the right as one enters the reading room, and a picture of Francis Wayland which hangs to the left of the clock as one

stands at the desk and looks up. Also presented were a number of India ink portraits, some of which still hang in the Library. Many Wayland residents gave books to the Library. One of the most prolific writers of her day, Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, whose home still stands on Old Sudbury Road, presented a copy of one of her books (*Progress of Religious Ideas*, 3 vols.) in 1855; after her death in 1880 her estate gave thirty-two more, so the Wayland Library has a valuable set of her works and a fine collection of her letters.

The Library has been benefitted greatly by several trust funds established by persons interested in its growth. Among them are James Sumner Draper, Ella E. Draper, Sarah Webster Heard, Lydia Maria Child, Grace Campbell Draper, Cynthia G. Roby, Harriet Coburn Damon, Ada H. Wellington, Jonathan M. Parmenter, Isaac C. Damon, and Francis Shaw. Some of these trust funds were established for books, some for maintenance, and one was for "books other than Novels."

In 1879 the Library was moved at a cost of \$20 to "new, commodious and pleasant apartments" in the new Town Hall (the present one). In 1896 Mr. Warren Gould Roby, prominent Wayland citizen, whose portrait hangs in the reading room opposite the Reverend Wight's, gave the town \$10,000 and land on which to build a library building. The architect was Mr. Samuel Mead of Weston of the firm of Cabot, Everett & Mead. The result of that generous gift was our present fine building which was dedicated in 1900. The Shaw Room in the basement of the library is available for group meetings and was established in memory of Mr. Francis Shaw who contributed much to the library during its formative period.

Mr. Henry Wight served as librarian during the first fifteen years, and was succeeded in 1865 by Mr. James Sumner Draper, who held the position for twenty years. Mrs. John Heard took over from him in 1885 and served until 1901 when Mrs. Mabel T. S. Small carried on in the new building until 1903. Miss Margaret Wheeler gave continu-

ous service for thirty-nine years from January 1, 1903 until her death on December 31, 1941. This is an extraordinary record of devotion to service from its citizens to the Town of Wayland — five librarians in 92 years!

In July 1944 the Friends of the Wayland Library were organized with the purpose of furthering interest in and use of the Library.

Wayland citizens have reason to be proud of their Library and the long history behind it. There are many comments on its attractive appearance and friendly atmosphere; the annual circulation has grown to about 38,000. It houses a collection of over 30,000 volumes, particularly rich in local history and the fine arts. Quoting again from Dr. Wayland's letter to Judge Mellen, anticipating the beginning of the first library in this state, "How noble beyond expression the prospect which it opens" . . . this effort "is by no means little if by

example it should be permitted to spread and cover the soil of New England, so that every man amongst us should have an abundant supply of intellectual food. Who can estimate its results upon our country. If every man who goes out from New England bears with him these ideas and considers the means of intellectual culture a necessary of life, what may we not expect from such a spirit . . . What is to become of this country no one can foretell but let us labor with our whole strength, as God shall give us opportunity, to lay the foundation of its moral and intellectual character so broadly and so firmly that no contingency within the range of human prescience can render it other than an intelligent and virtuous people. This granted we may leave the results to Providence." Even before Dr. Wayland's inspiring letter the founders of that first "Social Library" expressed the conviction that much of our "happiness depends on the General diffusion of useful Knowledge by the free use of well chosen books."

SOURCES

Proceedings at Dedication of Town Hall, Dec. 24, 1878.

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Annual Report of Library Commission 1874-1875.

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Original documents, letters and records on file.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WAYLAND LIBRARY

In 1648, the Reverend Edmund Brown, with a band of colonists recently arrived from England, established a settlement on the east bank of the Sudbury River, known as "Sudbury Plantation". Among the belongings moved to Mr. Brown's log house was his scholarly collection of 180 books, which he shared with those who were able to read.

In 1796, the Reverend Josiah Bridge of the First Parish Church, organized the "East Sudbury Social Library", starting with a collection of 36 volumes, a budget of \$128.00 per year, a book account of \$8.00, and a \$2.00 per annum salary for the librarian. The collection, which by 1832 had grown to 224 volumes, was housed in the home of successive librarians.

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The Reverend John Burt Wight, aged 61, and at that time Wayland's Representative to the General Court, lobbied successfully for the enactment by the State Legislature, in May 1851 of the "Library Act" making it legal for tax monies to be used in the establishment and maintenance of libraries.

The 1850 collection was settled in a room of the Town House, now Collins' Market. It was opened to the public on every Saturday afternoon and evening. Any resident of the town over fourteen could take out a book, but no family could borrow more than three at a time. In 1879, the growing collection was moved, with other town departments, to a new Town Hall (now demolished).

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While proud of our library's interesting past, the staff and Trustees of the Wayland Free Public Library look to the future with being and vitality of the institution, bearing in mind the statement made 127 years ago by the Reverend Wight:

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In 1986, construction began on a major renovation and expansion of the facility. Dedicated in 1988, the library addition provides new space for the collection for both children and adults, and automation.

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5 concord rd • wayland, ma 01778 • 358-231

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The first books were circulated from the Library in 1850 by a librarian who was paid \$100 per year in salary. In 1874, a reading room was established in Cochituate. By 1879, the library was moved to the new Town Hall (razed in 1959).

In 1896, Mr. Warren Gould Roby, a prominent Wayland citizen, gave the Town \$10,000 and land on which to build a library building. The result of this gift is our present building which was dedicated in 1900. Renovations in the last twenty years have given us a bright and cheerful children's room, remodeled entrances and the addition of an elevator for the use of the handicapped, senior

citizens, staff and others. Circulation to borrowers has grown from 10,000 in 1910, 70,000 in 1959 to 170,000 in 1980. A building addition which would enable the library to house its growing collection of 55,000+ volumes, provide much-needed quiet reading ,studying and meeting areas, and generally improve its services to users of all ages is presently under consideration by Town officials and the Board of Trustees. In spite of inadequate space, the library is dedicated to carrying on the fine traditions of the early founders of the Social Library who expressed the conviction that much of our "happiness depends on the General diffusion of useful Knowledge by the free use of well chosen books."

Louise R. Brown
Director

**A Brief History of the Wayland Free Public Library
At the Sesquicentennial of its Founding
And the Centennial of the Library Building**

The very first attempt at a library in Wayland was a small collection of thirty-six books bought by the "East Sudbury Social Library," founded by the Rev. Josiah Bridge, pastor of the First Church in Wayland, in 1796. This was a subscription library, and was followed by the "East Sudbury Charitable Library," organized by the Rev. John Burt Wright in 1815. In 1845, the Common School Libraries were begun in order to furnish the six district schools with a collection of sixty volumes each, which were rotated annually. But the inception of the Wayland Free Public Library took place in 1847, when the Rev. Francis Wayland, president of Brown University, offered through his friend Judge Edward Mellen, a gift of five hundred dollars to the town for the establishment of a library, provided that the citizens of Wayland would raise an equal amount. This was accomplished and the Rev. John Burt Wright successfully shepherded a bill through the Legislature that made it legal for tax money of any town to be used for the establishment and maintenance of libraries. This is the foundation of Wayland's distinction as the first public library in Massachusetts.

The first transactions of the new Wayland Free Public Library were carried out on August 7, 1850. A great town party was held on August 26, 1851 to celebrate this momentous event. The collection of the Library had a succession of homes, including rooms at the Town Hall, and finally culminating in the building that now houses it. In 1896, Warren Gould Roby, a prominent Wayland resident, gave \$10,000 and land for a new library building. The building was completed in 1899 and dedicated in 1900. This beautiful building, the oldest public building in Wayland, was designed by the architect, Samuel Mead of the firm of Cabot, Everett and Mead, in the Romanesque style, with many notable features: the rotunda, the columns, the red tiled roof, and the frieze over the windows in the rotunda, derived from a work of Donatello in Florence.

Many renovations and improvements were made over the years until it became evident that a major addition to the building was essential. An addition and renovations, carefully designed by the architectural firm of Anthony Tappé to retain the historical and architectural character of the building, were completed in 1988. The Library continues to serve the residents of Wayland in all the traditional ways and is continually moving forward in the new informational technologies.

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In 1847, Rev. Francis Wayland, President of Brown University, offered \$500 to be matched by the citizens for the purpose of founding a town library. The sum was equaled by donations amounting to \$553.90 from 208 persons at a Town Meeting in 1848. Dr. Wayland's friend, Judge Edward Mellen, expressed doubts about the Town's right to tax for library support. As a result, Rev. Wight, a Representative in the General Court, introduced a bill which resulted in the Library Act of 1851 making it legal to raise and spend public funds in order to "establish and maintain libraries for the use of the inhabitants thereof."

The first books were circulated from the Library in 1850 by a librarian who was paid \$100 per year in salary. In 1874, a reading room was established in Cochituate. By 1879, the library was moved to the new Town Hall (razed in 1959).

In 1896, Mr. Warren Gould Roby, a prominent Wayland citizen, gave the Town \$10,000 and land on which to build a library building. The result of this gift is our present building which was dedicated in 1900. Renovations in the last twenty years have given us a bright and cheerful children's room, remodeled entrances and the addition of an elevator for the use of the handicapped, senior citizens, staff and others. Circulation to borrowers has grown from 10,000 in 1910, 70,000 in 1959 to 170,000 in 1980. A building addition which would enable the library to house its growing collection of 55,000+ volumes, provide much-needed quiet reading, studying and meeting areas, and generally improve its services to users of all ages is presently under consideration by Town officials and the Board of Trustees. In spite of inadequate space, the library is dedicated to carrying on the fine traditions of the early founders of the Social Library who expressed the conviction that much of our "happiness depends on the general diffusion of useful knowledge by the free use of well chosen books."

Louise R. Brown,
Director.

WAYLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

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**A Brief History of the Wayland Free Public Library
At the Sesquicentennial of its Founding
And the Centennial of the Library Building**

The very first attempt at a library in Wayland was a small collection of thirty-six books bought by the "East Sudbury Social Library," founded by the Rev. Josiah Bridge, pastor of the First Church in Wayland, in 1796. This was a subscription library, and was followed by the "East Sudbury Charitable Library," organized by the Rev. John Burt Wright in 1815. In 1845, the Common School Libraries were begun in order to furnish the six district schools with a collection of sixty volumes each, which were rotated annually. But the inception of the Wayland Free Public Library took place in 1847, when the Rev. Francis Wayland, president of Brown University, offered through his friend Judge Edward Mellen, a gift of five hundred dollars to the town for the establishment of a library, provided that the citizens of Wayland would raise an equal amount. This was accomplished and the Rev. John Burt Wright successfully shepherded a bill through the Legislature that made it legal for tax money of any town to be used for the establishment and maintenance of libraries. This is the foundation of Wayland's distinction as the first public library in Massachusetts.

The first transactions of the new Wayland Free Public Library were carried out on August 7, 1850. A great town party was held on August 26, 1851 to celebrate this momentous event. The collection of the Library had a succession of homes, including rooms at the Town Hall, and finally culminating in the building that now houses it. In 1896, Warren Gould Roby, a prominent Wayland resident, gave \$10,000 and land for a new library building. The building was completed in 1899 and dedicated in 1900. This beautiful building, the oldest public building in Wayland, was designed by the architect, Samuel Mead of the firm of Cabot, Everett and Mead, in the Romanesque style, with many notable features: the rotunda, the columns, the red tiled roof, and the frieze over the windows in the rotunda, derived from a work of Donatello in Florence.

Many renovations and improvements were made over the years until it became evident that a major addition to the building was essential. An addition and renovations, carefully designed by the architectural firm of Anthony Tappé to retain the historical and architectural character of the building, were completed in 1988. The Library continues to serve the residents of Wayland in all the traditional ways and is continually moving forward in the new informational technologies.

LIBRARY

During the twelve month period of FY87, the Library Trustees, Director and Library Building Planning Committee directed their energies to the library renovation/addition project. On July 17, 1986, the Trustees signed a contract with the second lowest bidder, Loran Construction Co. of South Boston, for \$1,312,956 after the lowest bidder (\$200,000 less) was unable to obtain an acceptable bond. A. Anthony Tappe of Boston, continued as principal architect and Harrison Clint Miller was hired to serve as clerk of the works.

By early August, preparations were well under way for moving out of the library building for the duration of construction to the Hearing Room in the Town Building, in accordance with generous arrangements made with the Wayland Board of Selectmen. About 30,000 volumes (half of the library's collection) were packed by staff and moved to the gymnasium at the Loker School. Furniture and equipment were also stored at Loker. Burkhardt Bros., low bidder for the move, provided a smooth and efficient moving operation. After a week's closing, the Hearing Room library was opened to the public on August 13. Regular library hours have been maintained in the temporary facility.

A ground-breaking ceremony was conducted on the front lawn of the library building on August 14. About 45 town officials, representatives of Raytheon, Dow Chemical, Trustees, LBPC members, and friends attended to celebrate this milestone in the history of the library expansion project. When construction began, the LBPC appointed a Construction Subcommittee of three members to attend weekly site meetings with the contractor, architect, clerk and librarian.



A History of the Wayland Library

by George Lewis, Town Historian, and
Louise Brown, Library Director

The Wayland Free Public Library is celebrating the 100th anniversary of the completion of its handsome red brick building in Wayland Center. It's hard to believe that the library that opened in November 1900 cost only \$28,866.43, nearly all of which was given to the Town by Warren J. Roby, a Wayland resident who had already donated the land on which the new building was to be built.

The architect for the new building was Samuel W. Mead of Weston. Mead's design won over fourteen other proposals, including those from two of Boston's most prestigious firms. Travel in Italy gave Mead an interest in Roman architecture and Renaissance sculpture which he incorporated in his design: the rotunda, the strong use of columns, the red tiled roof, and an interior frieze.

Donatello's Cantoria in the Museum of the Opera del Duomo in Florence was the model for three panels of a frieze located over the windows in the rotunda. On his bill, the plasterer, P.P. Caproni, called the figures "Dancing Boys", and charged the town \$115. Samuel Mead went on to design a second major building in Wayland, the mansion house at Greenways, built in 1911, which is currently under development as "Traditions of Wayland" on the former Paine Estate.

The Wayland Library was founded in 1848 as the first free public library in Massachusetts. It was the second free public library established in the United States. However, the library movement began in Wayland much earlier, in 1796 when Rev. Josiah Bridge, pastor of the First Church, organized the East Sudbury Social Library. By 1832 the Library's collection had grown from a first purchase of 36 volumes to 227 volumes, all kept in the homes of the librarians. In 1815, Rev. Johnn Burt Wight developed a collection of 300 moral and religious books known as the "East Sudbury Charitable Library". Both of these early libraries formed the original collection of the Wayland Free Public Library when it was established in the Town house (now Collins Market) in 1850.

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5/2000

When Wayland's first official Town Hall was built, a room was set aside for a library. After the passage of the Library Act, the existing supply of books was moved there. The first books were circulated in 1850 by a librarian who was paid \$100 per year in salary. In 1874, a reading room was established in Cochrane. By 1879 the library was moved to the new Town Hall across the street. Not long after, plans for the present library were discussed.

Many renovations and improvements were made over the years until it became evident that a major addition to the present building was essential. In June 1988 an attractive modern wing was added to the library and extensive changes were made throughout the older section. Since then the library has kept pace with the changing technology of communication in a new century. The total circulation in 1999 reached 234,000 items. Wayland residents of all ages continue to use the Library in many ways, appreciating its updated technology with its elegance from a past era.

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WAYLAND LIBRARY

In 1648, the Reverend Edmund Brown, with a band of colonists recently arrived from England, established a settlement on the east bank of the Sudbury River, known as "Sudbury Plantation". Among the belongings moved to Mr. Brown's log house was his scholarly collection of 190 books, which he shared with those who were able to read.

In 1796, the Reverend Josiah Bridge of the First Parish Church, organized the "East Sudbury Social Library", starting with a collection of 36 volumes, a budget of \$128.00 per year, a book account of \$8.00, and a \$2.00 per annum salary for the librarian. The collection, which by 1832 had grown to 224 volumes, was housed in the home of successive librarians.

In 1815, the Reverend John Burt Wight, intellectual and energetic pastor of The First Parish Church, which until the Separation Act of 1822, had also served as part of the town governing body, established a collection of "moral and religious books" to be kept at the church and freely used by the townspeople. Called the East Sudbury Charitable Library - this collection actually became the town's first public access library, and became part of the later Wayland Library collection, (together with the circulating collection of 60 volumes, shared by the six district schools, and known as the Common School Libraries).

In 1847, Judge Edward Mellen of Wayland (the name was changed from East Sudbury in 1835) received a generous offer from his friend, the Reverend Dr. Francis Wayland, president of Brown University, who was fond of the little town which bore his name. He offered the sum of \$500.00 to establish a free public library, if residents would raise an equal sum. Town Meeting records of March 6, 1848 document the raising of \$553.90 by the townsfolk, and Dr. Wayland's "matching grant" was accepted. On August 7, 1850, the Wayland Free Public Library was opened, the first public library in Massachusetts and second in the United States.

The Reverend John Burt Wight, aged 61, and at that time Wayland's Representative to the General Court, lobbied successfully for the enactment by the State Legislature, in May 1851 of the "Library Act" making it legal for tax monies to be used in the establishment and maintenance of libraries.

The 1850 collection was settled in a room of the Town House, now the Collins' Market building. It was opened to the public on every Saturday afternoon and evening. Any resident of the town over fourteen could take out a book, but no family could borrow more than three at a time. In 1879, the growing collection was moved, with other town departments, to a new Town Hall (now demolished).

In 1896, Mr. Warren Gould Roby of Wayland, gave the town \$10,000 and a gift of land for a library building. The architect

was Mr. Samuel Mead of Weston, of the firm of Cabot, Everett and Mead. The present building, designed in the then popular Italian Romanesque style, was opened in 1900, and is now Wayland's oldest public building.

In 1986, construction began on a major renovation and expansion of the facility. Dedicated in 1988, the library addition provides new space for the collection for both children and adults, and automation.

While proud of our library's interesting past, the staff and Trustees of the Wayland Free Public Library look to the future well being and vitality of the institution, bearing in mind the statement made 168 years ago by the Reverend Wight:

"Happiness depends on the general diffusion of useful knowledge by the free use of well chosen books."

WAYLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

1848	LIBRARY SYSTEM VOTE
1850	FIRST BOOK LOAN
1874	COCHITUATE READING ROOM
1900	MAIN LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION
1953	COCHITUATE TO PRESENT LOCATION
1966	MAIN LIBRARY BASEMENT RENOVATION
1970	COCHITUATE BRANCH EXPANSION

WAYLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

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LIBRARY BUILDING CHRONOLOGY

copy for JAN

- 1900 Present building constructed.
Gift of Warren Gould Roby
- 1966 Renovation of basement space to create Y room and offices.
- March 1973 Article #23 of Warrant established the Library Building Planning Committee. Town allocates \$4000 for work of the committee--to obtain preliminary, feasibility and design studies.
- May 29, 1973 First meeting of LBPC held.
Addition to present building discussed as first of several alternatives.
- June 13, 1973 LBPC meeting. Goals and objectives of project distributed.
- June 27, 1973 LBPC meeting. Visits to other libraries planned.
Old junior high considered as a possible option.
Subcommittee on Architect Selection reports.
- July 18, 1973 LBPC meeting. Discussion of Trustees' list of priorities.
Purchase of Morin property proposed and rejected.
- July 25, 1973 LBPC meeting. Dialogue with School Committeeman Duke Irvine about school/library cooperation.
- August 7, 1973 LBPC. Plan article for fall town meeting.
Review list of architects.
- August 29, 1973 LBPC meeting. Plan for Town Engineer to prepare plot plan for architect.
- Sept. 11 & 13 LBPC meeting. Architects interviewed.
- Oct. 2, 1973 LBPC meeting. Huygens and Tappé hired.
- Oct. 17, 1973 LBPC meeting. Architect to embark on feasibility study limited to existing building. Priority functions discussed.
Plans to start a Friends of the Wayland Public Library.
- Oct. 25, 1973 LBPC. Special meeting to discuss whole issue of public relations, community involvement strategy.
- Oct. 30, 1973 Meeting between architect and library director.

- Nov. 7, 1973 LBPC meeting. Mr. Tappé explains work schedule. Library director to prepare proposed set of goals. Discussion of plans for brochure.
- Nov. 20, 1973 LBPC meeting. Community representatives invited to voice views on new library addition. Architect meets Trustees to discuss his role and procedure to be used in planning the building.
- Dec. 5, 1973 LBPC meeting. 8 p.m. Meet with Finance Committee at 7:30 P.M. General article being drafted by Dec. 15, which includes authorization for borrowing and funds for planning and construction. Drawing for 10,000 sq. ft. addition at \$721,000 exhibited. Drawing to be reworked for 7,500 sq. ft. addition.
- Dec. 19, 1973 "Charrette" or open meeting for community participation in planning process held.
- Jan. 9, 1974 Ownership of railroad property for parking explained. Two public meetings planned for February. LBPC prefers 10,000 sq. ft. addition. Plan to let Finance Committee know costs by January 14.
- Jan. 23, 1974 LBPC meeting. Review plans for brochure. Review of budget, program, etc.
- Feb. 6, 1974 LBPC meeting. As result of meeting with Finance Committee, LBPC to request only \$15,000 from March town meeting for purpose of completing design development phase. Plan now reduced to 6,000 sq. ft.
- Feb. 14, 1974 LBPC. Plan Cochituate charrette for Feb. 21.
- Feb. 28, 1974 LBPC meeting. Hand-out prepared for Town Meeting.
- March 7, 1974 LBPC meeting. Run through presentation for Town Meeting.
- March 18, 1974 Town Meeting. LBPC requests \$15,000 to develop detailed plans for a 6,000 sq. ft. two-story addition to cost \$475,000. Proposal defeated.
- May 28, 1974 LBPC meeting. Group identifies tasks to be accomplished before November town meeting.
- June 19, 1974 LBPC meeting. Discuss revised building program statement.
- July 29, 1974 LBPC meeting. Committee will meet with Finance Committee in September. Newly sketched plans reviewed. Costs updated to \$535,000 for total project.
- August 14, 1974 LBPC meeting. Finalize plan for fall town meeting. Begin draft of presentation and strategy for campaign.

August 27, 1974 LBPC meeting. Committee informed that there probably would be no fall meeting. Brochure in preparation.

Nov. 4, 1974 Fall Town Meeting. Motion to appropriate \$430,000 for library addition defeated. LBPC dissolved.

Oct. 29, 1976 Trustees apply for \$780,000 library addition under the Local Public Works Employment Act of 1976 funded through the Economic Development Administration.

Dec. 23, 1976 Application rejected by EDA.

July 1977 Local Public Works Employment Act. Round II. Library reapplies. EDA allocates \$160,000 to town. Selectman authorize library to apply for \$106,000 to make building accessible to the handicapped with a new elevator and renovated entrances.

Nov. 17, 1977 Ground broken for elevator project.

March 1978 Capital Planning Committee established by the Selectmen.

Oct. 22, 1978 Formal dedication of the new elevator and remodeled entry.

April 4, 1979 Capital Planning Committee publicly reports its recommendation for a library addition in Warrant for Town meeting. Plan to borrow \$400,000 starting in 1983.

January 1980 New copper gutters installed. Cost: \$11,450. Continue implementation of long-range program of building maintenance started in 1978 with attic insulation, repointing upper perimeter of building. and heating system renovation.

March 1980 Remmert W. Huygens of Huygens & Tappe met with Trustees to discuss completing preliminary plans for library.

April 1980 R.W. Huygens sends letter following up on meeting. "Floor Space and Budget Projections-April 1980". Contains cost estimates. Warrant for Town Meeting lists \$800,000 under Proposed Capital Borrowing Program to be borrowed at 8% over ten years starting in 1983.

October 1980 \$14,000 appropriated at Special Town Meeting for air-conditioning.

December 1980 500 used roof tiles purchased from Roofs by Pemberton, Inc., Quincy, for \$2,000. Oak Roofing to use tiles as needed for repairs.

January 1981 Oak Roofing performs roofing work - flashing, copper valleys, and vent pipes for \$4,000.

March 1981 Karpouzis Commercial Refrigeration of Framingham low bidder to air-condition library for \$12,000.

May 1981 Spinazola Masonry performs brick and stone work, repointing and caulking for \$1,800.

December 1981 Oak Roofing and Sheet Metal completes roof repair project for \$4,280. Estimate for carpeting main level is \$3,850. Project postponed.

April 1982 Custom Alarm Service, Mendon, low bidder at \$6,125 for fire alarm system. Finance Committee transfers \$4,000 to library's capital building repair fund for this project.

June 1982 Carpenter installs new door in Y room, replaces window ropes and moves shelf in workroom - \$850.

September 1982 A new A.O. Smith 20 gallon hot water heater purchased. Total cost \$380.

November 1982 H.P. sodium floodlight ordered from Boston Edison for parking lot. \$18 per month.

December 1982 Roof maintenance work including cleaning gutters completed for \$880.

March 1983 Peter Stepanek has purchased MBTA freight shed for use by handicapped. Trustees investigate availability of MBTA land.

April 1983 Trustees develop list of names for library support committee.

May 1983 New oil burner installed for \$600.

June 1983 Grant application filed with BLC for \$262,500 LSCA Title II (25%75 matching) construction funds. Request rejected.

July 1983 Trustee request meeting with Selectmen to discuss library expansion plans and funding.

Wayland, April 3, 1866

At a meeting of the Library Committee it was voted that all authors who have availed themselves of the library in the consultation of books, that all present and past clergymen of the Town who are still living, that Deacon James Draper, a distinguished benefactor of the library for all future time, and that Hon. Edward Mellen who was eminently instrumental and aiding in its introduction and organization be invited to furnish the library with their portraits to be suspended on its walls, and that all from the Town who have served in the armies or navies of the United States in the late war and all the inhabitants of the town, be invited to contribute their respective photographs in card form to be preserved in albums kept in the archives of the library as a memorial of the present to future generations.

John B. Wight Chairman

As it is desirable to obtain collections of valuable Newspapers and Periodicals for the Library, any Citizens who may be able and disposed to do it, are invited to furnish their publications gratuitously, to be laid by the librarian on the reading Desks for the perusal of any who may choose, in all library hours, and after a suitable time to be placed on file by him for preservation and future inspection.

In behalf of the Library Committee

John B. Wight

Wayland April 14, 1866

Citizens are who invited by the Committee to loan books to be read on the library hours and placed on the reading desks for that purpose at the pleasure of their .

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